

# The Sun

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## Talk About Tariff Adjustment.

The President has not yet definitely challenged Congress to combat his belief that the adjustment of tariff rates is both needed and desired by the business interests of the country, but he tells some of his callers that the question has not been shelved; and there is now an intimation that he is disposed to focus the issue by summoning an extraordinary session of Congress in the spring. It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Roosevelt will go so far as to essay a distinct policy of coercion in his attitude toward Congress. Such a policy would suggest too strongly the old adage about leading the horse to water without the power to make him drink.

Another report is that he is "seriously considering the advisability of calling Congress together some time next summer, possibly about June 1," but if he has such a purpose it is open to serious objections. The extra session should be of an earlier or of a later date. The Congress to be so assembled would include many new members little familiar either with the question to be considered or with the methods established for its consideration. The summer months are hot and trying in Washington, and a body drawn together against its wishes, under such conditions, would not be likely to strain itself to advance the plans of the President. If he desired to suppress the movement for a time, there might be no better way of doing it.

A wiser way would be to call an extraordinary session much earlier, even as early as April 1; or a commission of experts might be appointed at any time to consider such items as are most clearly open to adjustment and submit an advisory report to an extra session in the autumn or to the regular session next winter. A process of elimination would reduce to a comparatively small number the items open to a possibly advantageous adjustment, and a report on such items, made by men who have some knowledge of commercial matters, might be a valuable help to Congress.

Commercial interests shrink from tariff regulation partly through fear that their special lines may be adversely affected, but perhaps more largely because of doubt of the competence of those to whom the revision is committed. A board of recognized authorities appointed to make specific recommendations to Congress would probably receive more of their respect and confidence.

## Farm and Factory.

The comparative development of our agricultural and mechanical industries within the last generation stands as follows:

	Value of Farm Value of Factory Products.	Products.
1870.....	\$1,000,000,000	\$4,200,000,000
1904 (estimated).....	5,000,000,000	15,000,000,000

Mechanical development has far outstripped agricultural progress. This result may be attributed to two special influences. Growth in the domain of agriculture is limited, broadly speaking, to a mere increase in quantity produced, and to total value increases only along the line of increased bulk. Thus, the farm value of the 1,004,265,000 bushels of corn grown in 1870 is given as \$540,452,456, while the 2,467,489,934 bushels of 1904 are valued at \$1,057,481,440. The bushel price in 1870 was 49.4 cents, and that of 1904 was 44.1 cents. A similar condition appears in our other staple agricultural products.

In the department of mechanical industries the case is quite different. While it is true that in 1870 there was no such thing as the dollar watch, which is now marketed in scores of thousands, it is also true that the demand for watches of a cost exceeding \$50 and the production of them have increased greatly. An endless variety of new appliances have been invented and manufactured, many of them costly, and coincidentally there has been a great increase in the demand for articles of larger value. Take, for example, railways and their equipment. Steel rails, giant engines and luxurious coaches supply the equipment of 1870. The market development in quality as well as in quantity does not appear, and is not possible, in the domain of agricultural production.

Trade and manufacture are now our dominant interests, and agriculture is their handmaiden, supporting them, but also supported by them. The greater number of busy mechanics and clerks the greater the number of mouths for the farmer to feed. To the laborer of the farmer the Government has lent an invaluable aid. It has furnished him, gratis, selected and superior seeds; it has analyzed his soil and told him how to treat it in order to make it most productive, and in many ways has advanced his economic interests by means of appropriations from the national cash box. In his last message Mr. Roosevelt said that "the Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution, with a faculty of 2,000 specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, \$5,000,000 annually to carry on this work."

While all this is being done for the farmer, very little is done in the way of research into the sciences of distribution in the interest of our merchants and manufacturers, now the most important branch of our national economy. A recent application by the Secretary

of Commerce and Labor for so small an appropriation as \$100,000, to be expended in obtaining information of use and benefit to American merchants and manufacturers, was refused by Congress. This group is largely left to its own devices, to hoe its own row. The possibilities which lie in a department of commerce actively employed as a constructive force in American export trade are endless. That which is now done for the farmer might be done for the merchant, and both farmer and merchant would be the gainers.

## Feet.

Does the Hon. ROBERT J. WYNN appreciate with due gratitude what the versemakers are doing to increase the receipts of the Post Office Department? The men, women and children in the poetry business are using scores of stamps and stamped envelopes. This economic effect of the bloom "lyre" has been too little regarded, and the economic equivalent of songs and sonnets in beefsteak and bacon is set down in no treatise. Some illustrious producers, some VAN DYKE or ELLI WHEELER WILCOX, may marry the Whirlwind to the Gay Science, and the applause and wonder of the world.

"More poets yet!" sings Mr. Donoso; and we have reason to believe him. Forty or fifty copies of verse fly into this shop every day: quatrains, epigrams, sonnets, ballads, love songs, bits of comic genre, "limericks," narrative poems, didactic poems, "nature" poems—star on star, who knows your names? "If available, please send check at usual rate." If not, "stamp" or "stamped envelope" is enclosed. The choir of poets is singing for money, not for love or for delight in its voices. The volunteer is become or is trying to become a regular. That is right. If verse is worth printing, it is worth paying for. But the harvest is great, the poetry bin of the kindest newspaper exceeding small.

Distribution: New England is no longer the centre of versification. Doubtless, she still can show more feet to the square foot, more poets to population, than any other region of the country, but the West and the South are sending us full lines of rhymed goods, and our Lady of the Snows exports large quantities.

In the cause of truth and justice we are not afraid to say that Pennsylvania seems to put less capital and energy than any of her sister States into this industry. What sort of "stuff" is it, this verse that blazes on us with scintillating columns? Well, most of it seems to belong to the correspondence school of poetry. Apparently a singular illusion or delusion has spread over a wide area. Many worthy souls seem to imagine—and it is the sole sport of imagination some of them—have that verse has high commercial value; also that anybody can write verse for which newspapers yearn like the hart for the water brooks.

In most of the multitude of "poems" dumped upon us we look in vain not merely for originality and distinction, but for competent workmanship. It is always interesting to trace in the verse of young men and women of cultivation echoes and reflections of their reading. Reminiscences of KEATS, SHELLEY, SWINBURNE, the BROWNS, the ROSSSETTIS, KIPPLING, conscious or unconscious imitations of this or that author, betray a course of study and show us the models which a young writer has followed. Most of our makers of serious verse seem never to have read poetry of the first or even second order.

Most of our daily criticism is meant to be "humorous." Home there should be rich or tolerable comic force; or if only a slight comic force, the want of it should be made good by admirable mechanics of the verse. Most of our customers have neither humor nor artistic workmanship. They seem to follow some homely or trivial masters unknown to us. They emit commonplace about children, old bachelors and so on. Their "limericks" have no grace, dexterity or surprise. Their "funny poems" pierce our venerable heart with memories of BAILEY of Danbury and other ancients. We don't expect to find a CALVERLEY or an OWEN SEAMAN, but surely—

*Liberamus animum nostrum.* We don't want to hurt anybody's feelings. We know that it does us good to read verses. They are profitable for patience, if not always for edification.

But their greatest use and value is the good they do to the makers. This is, however, seldom material. If we wanted to get rich we should prefer to lay the foundations of a fortune by picking up pins in the street, after the manner of Mr. GIBBARD, rather than to keep a versemith's shop.

## Reform in China Taught by Japan.

The influence of the Japanese over China is not less important in civil than it is in military matters. An example is the way in which they have taken hold of the reform of the Chinese judiciary.

Among the causes of the deepest humiliation to the Chinese Government is the ex-territoriality which they have been obliged to concede to the subjects of foreign Powers in all questions of law, while at the same time compelled to allow these same foreign subjects all the rights and privileges of Chinamen in the matter of land owning and commerce. At last, impressed by the disadvantage of the situation, it has been decided at Peking to reform the judiciary with a view to the suppression of the ex-territorial system and to bringing the subjects of all foreign Governments domiciled and doing business in China under the operation of Chinese law.

For some time there was great uncertainty as to the source to which they should go for the material for a reformed judiciary. At first there was a strong inclination to adopt Western methods and principles, but the repugnance of the Chinese mind to many of the cardinal points of Western law and practice turned them to Japan. There they had the example of a country that had emancipated itself from foreign tutelage and ex-territoriality, had established its own judiciary, and in the most convincing manner was exhibiting its power to maintain its national in-

tegrity and independence. The result was that after a long series of conferences between the Chinese Minister at Tokio and the head of the faculty of law at the Imperial University, concerning the teaching of law in China, the Peking Government found that while it was impossible to get the required professors from Japan it might accomplish the purpose by sending a large number of students from China to carry on their studies in that country.

No time was lost in carrying out the arrangements entered into, and in July last eighteen students from the province of Kwantung, eighty-three from Szechuen, and sixty-two from the two Hsue, were sent to Japan by the Chinese Government. In the month of August as many more from the provinces of Fokien and Szechuen followed, and the stream has kept up so that there are now at Tokio more than six hundred Chinese law students preparing to form the future judiciary of China.

In the higher education the reorganization of the Chinese provincial colleges has been carried out by Japanese professors. The only foreign languages taught are Japanese and English, particular attention being given to the former; and the Chinese professors, except for their Chinese classical studies, acquired all their learning in Japan. The few foreigners filling the chairs of mathematics or chemistry in the Chinese colleges are Japanese. The Japanese have literally triumphed all along the line, nearly all the Chinese provinces, but not those that have been longest in contact with Westerns, having systematically put aside European scientific and technical teachings and adopted the Japanese. Such has been the result of the European policy of treating the Chinese and China as a people and a country to be exploited, and of the wonderful success that has attended the Japanese since the beginning of their war with Russia.

Of course, the practical consequences for China of all this will not be felt for years yet, but they are sure to be important. The eviction of the West, with the memories of its opium wars, its militant missionary enterprises, and the impositions of all kinds on a defenceless people, has at last begun; and unless those European nations that have fastened themselves on the vital points of China and burdened it with indemnities and debt have the wisdom to recognize facts in formation, their exit from China as dominating powers may be accompanied by circumstances unfavorable to friendly relations. What some call Pan-Asianism is on the way to becoming a determining factor in the political and commercial future of the East.

That there is truth in this will be acknowledged even by people who have the race prejudice of which Mr. STRAUSS speaks; but the Jews themselves are getting along too well to be troubled by it.

## A Plea for the Celebration of McKinley Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, Jan. 26, 1905. On the anniversary of the death of the late President William McKinley I am writing to you to suggest that the day be observed as a day of national mourning.

It is suggested by the trustees of the Carnegie Library, the Y. M. C. A. and other religious and patriotic organizations, by having at least a portion of their services on that day appropriate to the occasion.

The beautiful Christian spirit which pervaded the private life of William McKinley, and marked his public career, is a source of inspiration and comfort to all who are true to the principles of the Republic. It is proposed for Sunday, Jan. 29, 1905, peculiarly appropriate from the viewpoint of the pulpit and the press.

It is a rare privilege to pronounce a creed for the Carnegie Library of America. It is a rare privilege to believe that the future greatness of my country can best be made manifest by the observance of the day of the death of the late President McKinley.

The trustees of the Carnegie Library of America wish to make such an observance of the day as a day of national mourning, and to have the day observed as a day of national mourning.

Follow the Scripture text "This day shall be a day of mourning to all who are true to the principles of the Republic."

The trustees of the Carnegie Library of America wish to make such an observance of the day as a day of national mourning, and to have the day observed as a day of national mourning.

I hope that there may be a widespread observance of the day on Sunday, Jan. 29, in the manner proposed.

DARTON, Ohio, Jan. 5. LEWIS C. HAZARD.

## Ireland as a State of the American Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Those conversant with the latest thoughts of the present Conservative Unionist Irish Ministry tell me that it were not too great to say that Ireland is a prey to some powerful and hostile nation, the ties of union would be broken without further ado. The Irish people are not to be deceived by the promises of the present Government.

With the greatest of respect, and with the warmest of feelings, I feel that the people of the United States are entitled to know the truth about Ireland, and that the people of Ireland are entitled to know the truth about the United States.

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imports of uncut diamonds have grown from \$2,517,759 in 1898 to \$10,154,883 in 1902 and \$10,933,188 in 1903. In the last mentioned year we also imported \$15,574,398 of cut diamonds, against \$12,732,670 in 1902. If we were cutting and polishing diamonds for our own use, the import of cut stones would diminish and that of uncut increase, leaving more wages to be disbursed among ourselves. Already the cutting and polishing industries in this country are increasing, and the importations of rough stones are growing steadily in volume.

In addition, our imports of other precious stones are averaging about \$5,000,000 yearly.

The Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUSS discusses in the *Jerusalem Comment* the question of Jewish colonization in East Africa on the large territory offered by Great Britain for that purpose. Before expressing a confident opinion on it he awaits the report of a commission to examine the territory and investigate its adaptation to successful and prosperous colonization. Even if this commission's report is favorable, and its judgment deserves respect, Mr. STRAUSS says very sensibly that the fitness of the Jews in Russia and Rumania for such colonization is a question that is not to be settled before any decided opinion on the subject can properly be expressed. The half million and more of them who have immigrated to the United States during the last fifteen years, at the cost of much sacrifice in tearing away from their old homes, he takes as sufficient evidence that they are "made of the stuff" to become useful colonists. If there were several countries besides the United States to which oppressed Jews could immigrate with happy results the specific project of colonization in a country so far away as East Africa, Mr. STRAUSS thinks, would not be needed; but there being no such sufficient outlet, he would welcome the British offer of territory, provided the conditions there are found to be favorable.

That is, the colonization scheme is a practical rather than a sentimental matter. A Jewish colony in East Africa will not be built up considerably unless colonists are invited by positive advantages.

The experience of the Jewish immigrants to this country shows that they have been untried opportunities of advancement, and consequently they have come hither during the last fifteen years in great numbers. Speaking of the matter of the anti-Semitic prejudice which they still encounter, Mr. STRAUSS concludes his paper by saying philosophically:

"It matters little if there be a remnant of stimulating racial prejudice left. Some people have little belief in the value of their own race, and it would be very uncharitable to expect them to do so. This, too, will come, and in the meantime their disadvantage to the Jews whom they meet is greater than to the Jews whom they meet in the United States."

That there is truth in this will be acknowledged even by people who have the race prejudice of which Mr. STRAUSS speaks; but the Jews themselves are getting along too well to be troubled by it.

## Destroying Mint Dies.

Present Process Is Different From That Formerly Employed.

On the last working day of the calendar year an important and interesting event occurs at each of the three coin factories in Uncle Sam's monopoly. In order to render assurance doubly sure, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the dies used in the coining operations are defaced with the utmost care and rendered utterly valueless from the standpoint of those gentry whose proclivities lead them to establish, from time to time, various private money making enterprises which enter into competition with the more finished production of the Government's coining presses.

The regulations governing the mint and assay service require that on the last day of each calendar year these dies shall have their engraved surfaces defaced in the presence of the coiner, the assayer and the foreman of the pressroom. This operation is one of the most important in the year's work, and consequently great stress is laid upon it by the officials of the mint.

This year a new departure is to be made at the San Francisco Mint in the obliteration of these engravings which is regarded as being more effective than the time honored custom, in which the dies were placed face upward upon an anvil, where by means of a cold chisel and sledge hammer the blacksmith sunk a cross-mark into the face of the design. Now the engravings will be ground to nothing on an emery wheel.

Heretofore these defaced dies were discarded and were given away as souvenirs of the Mint. Possibly several hundred of these still linger upon the desks of various business offices in and about San Francisco, where in their old age they serve to some purpose as paperweights. In size these dies are from two to three inches in length and a diameter approximating that of the coins which were struck from them, the periphery of each cylinder being slightly less than that of the piece of money.

Recently the Secret Service agents were puzzled by the appearance in circulation of a counterfeit dollar, the surfaces of which were obviously reversely worn, and without a flaw. The records of the Mint Bureau showed conclusively that all the dies in use at the Mint in question had been properly defaced in the presence of the required witnesses; yet these "queer" dollars continued to pour forth in a deluge into the currency.

At length a successful raid was made upon a counterfeit plant, and the obverse and reverse dies were discovered among the paraphernalia proved to be of the regular United States Mint pattern. An examination with a magnifying glass revealed the interesting evidence that cross marks which had been stamped upon their surfaces had been deftly filed and smoothed out so that the dies became as good as new.

This discovery led to the new regulation that all dies should have their engravings completely removed and the hubs and stems of the same be sent to the Director of the Mint at the end of each year.

During this year, as dies became worn out, they were promptly placed against the surface of an emery wheel, and inside of one minute this powerful abrasive had removed the last vestige of the design. The remainder of the dies were used during the present year, and by the 31st of December, he polished in like manner in the presence of the usual witnesses.

One of the most important positions in the mint and assay service is that of the engraver of dies at Philadelphia. With an army of about twenty men, he receives high wages for their services, the work of designing the dies is there conducted. Impressions are first made in wax, and coming to the fact that each workman is an expert the most perfect dies in the world are turned out at this place. The tempering of the dies and the grinding of the dies require great skill, as the life of the dies is lengthened by more complete tempering.

A fine high quality of steel should be used in the making of dies. The standard United States die should make from 50,000 to 100,000 impressions before requiring to be replaced. One of the best quality of steel should be used in the making of dies. The standard United States die should make from 50,000 to 100,000 impressions before requiring to be replaced.

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## EXPORTATION OF OUR SURPLUS.

Reply by an Importer to an Argument That It Is No Help for Overproduction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: As professing to have learned something about imports and exports during more than twenty-five years trading with and from the American market, I must dissent from the position taken by Mr. William G. Lightbown in the *Sun* of Saturday last.

It stands to reason that foreign markets can never overproduce. The goods we export are not given away, they are sold for money, and if we merely exchange products, it is plain that the problem of overproduction is unsolved. American made goods sent abroad bring us foreign made goods in return.

On this principle our whole interstate commerce is on a false basis. What is the distribution over the country of the natural products of the West and the South but in excess of local consumption? If this system works locally in this country, why should it not likewise be applicable to exports as a safety valve for our national industries?

According to Mr. Lightbown's theory, we ought not to export any manufactures. If so, the \$100,000,000 worth we are now shipping every year would either have to be produced at all or any part produced in order to arrive at a sufficiently low cost would have weighed on our home market, and the surplus in value would have been the same way as if New England were restricted to its local trade for the whole of its production.

If our export trade ceased, where would Mr. Lightbown's proposed surplus go? An extra dollar a week increase on a present average of \$100 a week would mean a surplus of \$100 a week. If this surplus were made, how is even the present standard to be maintained?

In a later paragraph Mr. Lightbown says that "a legitimate exchange of things, which we have too much of for things we lack constitutes a healthy state of trade."

What is the development of foreign markets but one side of this legitimate exchange? Although at present there is not a very serious difference between the amount of manufactured goods exported and the amount of raw materials imported, the tendency is for exports to increase and for imports to diminish.

The articles imported are, as a rule, not exported, and there is no connection between the two.

Mr. Lightbown does not explain why such overproduction as exists is to be absorbed by the export trade. It is not a very serious matter that a profit has been realized upon home trade business upon which a factory would have been able to realize a profit.

The cost price of the supplementary production is practically less than the cost of the original production. There is economy in the purchase of raw materials in larger quantities, and the additional cost of the supplementary production is not a very serious matter.

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